

## PERSONAL.

Miss Elsa Newton of Newfane is visiting in New York, a guest of Miss Gertrude Croker.

Mrs. W. H. Page of South London, Terry was a guest Saturday and Sunday of Mrs. William Fish of Elliot street.

Harry Emerson of Jersey City spent the week-end in town with his sisters-in-law, Mrs. Alice Baird and Mrs. Mac Benson.

Mr. and Mrs. Oscar Whitney and Mr. and Mrs. Harold Webster spent Sunday in Hinesdale with Mrs. Ida Higgins.

Mrs. Fred Morse, who has been ill several months in her home on Main street, is better and is able to be about the house again.

Miss Anna Anderson finished work Saturday night as bookkeeper in Clark's grocery store. She will go to Putney to take a position.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank McGovern returned today to their home in Rochester (Vt.), having visited a few days with Mr. and Mrs. John Gunn.

## RECEPTION TO MILITIA.

Public Festivities in Keene, N. H., Tomorrow Evening.

(Special to The Reformer.)

KEENE, N. H., Feb. 26.

A reception and complimentary dance will be tendered the members of Companies G and H, who recently returned from the Mexican border, in city hall tomorrow evening.

The guardsmen will appear in uniform and a reception will be held from 8 to 9 for the officers and men, after which dancing will be in order for the rest of the evening, the public having been invited to partake in the festivities and assist in giving the military members a good time. The committee in charge of the reception consists of Mayor G. H. Ennes, Gen. Paul F. Babidge, Alderman Edwin A. Ellis, Councilman Carl G. Reverstock, Hon. C. G. Sheild, H. E. Swan, Ralph D. Smith, William T. Shea, Sidney A. Nims.

## PHYSICAL HEAD LEAVES.

Professor E. N. Holmes Resigns from Middlebury College.

MIDDLEBURY, Feb. 26.—Prof. Edwin N. Holmes, physical director at Middlebury college, has resigned his position to take a similar one with Lawrence college, Appleton, Wis., with a full professorship. The change is one of advancement for him as Lawrence with more than double the enrollment of Middlebury, offers larger possibilities in the physical department.

Prof. Holmes is a graduate of Springfield, Mass., Y. M. C. A. college and he came to Middlebury as an assistant professor. Under his direction, Middlebury's physical department has made great strides. Championship records have been established, both in football and track athletics. Graded gymnasium work has also been established and a gymnasium team organized and trained.

There is a strong feeling among the students and alumni that Coach Holmes has given Middlebury a rating never enjoyed before.

## DEDICATE FLAG IN CHURCH.

Impressive Service Held at Episcopal Church in Bellows Falls.

BELLOWS FALLS, Feb. 26.—A beautiful American flag, the gift of Mr. and Mrs. C. A. Moore, was dedicated at the morning service yesterday at Immanuel Episcopal church. The silk flag is four by six feet in dimensions, the stars being hand embroidered. It is decorated with bullion gold cords and tassels. The ash stick is finished with brass ferrules and surmounting all is a brass eagle with a six-inch spread.

Rev. A. C. Wilson gave the prayer of dedication and while the congregation arose and sang The Star Spangled Banner, the flag was slowly unfurled.

At the present time the religious magazines heartily welcome the idea of placing flags in churches as a perpetual reminder of this country's mission as a nation to the people of the world.

## EDWIN GOULD, JR., KILLED.

Son of New York Capitalist Was Hunting in Georgia.

NEW YORK, Feb. 26.—Edwin Gould, Jr., 23-year-old son of the New York capitalist, was killed early yesterday by the accidental discharge of his shotgun while hunting raccoons near Jekyll Island, Brunswick, Ga., with Noyes Reynolds of this city. The young hunter had cornered a raccoon and was clubbing it with the butt of his gun when the hammer caught and the weapon was discharged into his groin. Death is said to have been almost instantaneous. Reynolds paddled two miles to Jekyll Island in a canoe for aid and the body was brought back to the island.

Edwin Gould, who was spending the winter on Jekyll island with his son, was at St. Augustine when he heard of the tragedy. He directed that the body be brought to New York yesterday afternoon in a private car attached to a regular train leaving Brunswick at 2:35 yesterday afternoon.

## \$1,000,000 ELEVATOR FIRE.

Freight Cars and 500,000 Bushels of Grain Destroyed at Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 26.—Damage aggregating more than \$1,000,000 was caused by a fire which last night destroyed the elevators of the Kentucky public elevator company here and which destroyed or damaged 75 freight cars standing on storage tracks belonging to the Illinois Central railroad. Approximately 500,000 bushels of wheat, corn, rye and oats, stored in the elevators, was destroyed. Of the railroad cars destroyed a few were empty, while the remainder were loaded with merchandise and lumber.

## JAMAICA.

## Crownshield-Cheney Wedding.

A quiet wedding ceremony was performed by Rev. I. H. Gray at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Wales Cheney at 3 p. m., Thursday, Feb. 22, when their granddaughter, Miss Florence J. Cheney, became the bride of Marcus F. Crownshield.

A single ring service was used. Miss Emma Crownshield, sister of the bridegroom, and Herbert Crownshield, cousin of the bridegroom, acted as bridesmaid and best man.

The bride was dressed in white voile. Only the immediate relatives were present. Following the ceremony refreshments of cake and ice cream were served, the wedding cake being passed by little Julia Cheney.

Wedding presents included cut glass, silver, linen, money, a mahogany table, Davenport couch, etc.

Mr. and Mrs. Crownshield went immediately to their new home in the Ernest Martin tenement, where they began housekeeping. Both have many friends, who wish them a long and happy life.

## Death of George Warner.

George Warner, 76, died at the home of D. Howe Thursday after suffering several weeks with organic heart trouble. Prayer was offered in the home by Rev. I. H. Gray Thursday morning. Mr. Howe accompanied the body to Springfield, Mass., Thursday afternoon. The burial will take place in East Longmeadow beside his father and mother. He leaves no relatives except a distant cousin in the West.

Wales Cheney is ill with pleurisy.

Little Alice Torrey is ill with measles.

Elwin Pitts of Wardsboro was in town on business Friday.

Mrs. Eunice Sprague spent the holiday and weekend at home.

Mrs. M. L. Atwood of Landgrove is a guest at Mrs. Lucy Kellogg's.

Ernest Martin and Frank Hosley have finished work in West Townsend.

Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Stuart of Chester are visitors at Ernest Martin's.

Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hamilton and Edna Barnap visited at Orrin Barnap's last week.

Wales Cheney, Jr., spent the week-end with his grandparents, Mr. and Mrs. Wales Cheney.

Miss Edith Clarke was home from her school in West Townsend from Thursday to Monday.

School on South Hill, with Mrs. Irene French teacher, closed Feb. 21 for the spring vacation.

Mrs. A. W. Thomas returned from Salem, N. Y., Tuesday. She had been caring for her mother, who is better.

R. J. Daggett has had a bath room with hot and cold water placed in his home. Mr. Fitch of Townsend doing the work.

Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Muzzey are spending several days in Westfield, Mass., in the home of their son, Harold Muzzey.

Dr. J. L. Rathbone, veterinarian, of Brattleboro was in town Saturday attending Mrs. Della Howard's advanced registered Holstein cow, De-Lisa. The cow is a very valuable one.

## The Retreat Investigation.

(The Rutland Herald.)

As the Herald pointed out in the beginning, it will not serve to condemn the management of the Brattleboro Retreat on the testimony of insane patients, or patients who were insane when confined in the institution.

The evidence of witnesses who show a history of persistent delusion, drug habit or alcohol addiction cannot be accepted without confirmation, and some of it is patently absurd on its face, yet none of it could be refused by a committee honestly striving to get at the facts.

The testimony of sane witnesses, the cumulative impression derived from comparing the records with the evidence, and the general reputation of the institution are the elements that are likely to be considered in making up the final report.

In every hospital or retreat, the weak link in the system is the orderly or attendant. Men and women who are willing to risk their lives in caring for insane patients or drug addicts, performing a disagreeable and dangerous service at a very small wage, are apt to become callous, cruel and negligent. Impatience and dishonesty are always close to the surface, and the most rigid conservatism and discipline are necessary in order to keep up the morale of the institution.

So far, all the testimony has shown a very fine type of experts in connection with the Brattleboro Retreat. Drs. Lawton, Taylor, Landers and McKinley have left in the sick minds of the patients an impression of kindness, skill and cheerful assistance. What ever may be the exaggerations of diseased minds, it is clear that no such impression has prevailed in regard to the attendants.

Force and determined restraint are of course necessary at times to control insane patients, but the force must be kindly. The undisputed evidence of scars, wounds and fractures, possibly self-inflicted, cannot be held to the credit of an institution, and it is due to the state's charges, confined at Brattleboro, that the committee be satisfied that the management and supervision of the institution is of a sort that protects the helpless lunatic from the secret cruelties of attendants.

Such cruelties are not necessarily deliberate or malicious, but grow out of cooperation with insane vagaries and attacks. It is easier to knock a patient down than to hold him until he can be properly and humanely restrained.

As to "punishment," the word itself creates cold horror when used in connection with the mind-sick and irresponsible, yet systematic punishment of refractory patients—those who make the attendants trouble and give the attendants work—will almost certainly be inflicted unless the head of the institution keeps in close touch with his staff.

The worst charge against Dr. Lawton is that he was seldom seen out-

side his office, seldom came in contact with patients and paid little personal attention to the daily routine. This charge ought to be honestly met, and, if substantiated, the conditions should be changed.

## TESTING DAIRY COWS.

Increased Profits as Result of Co-operative Work.

Increases of from \$10 to \$15 and in some cases much higher in the annual profits from each dairy cow have resulted from the organization of co-operative cow-testing associations in the United States, according to statistics gathered by the Dairy Division of the United States Department of Agriculture. The expense of membership in these associations, on the other hand, has been only about \$1.50 per cow per year. The organizations therefore have been very profitable.

Because of the great and obvious economic advantages arising from the associations dairy specialists of the department believe that the organizations are one of the most important factors for the upbuilding and development of the dairy industry in this country. Such an organization consists generally of 26 farmers, living within a radius of a few miles, who co-operate to hire an expert tester to keep accurate accounts of the amounts and cost of food consumed by each cow in the association, the quantity of milk produced by each and its richness in butter fat. These statistics usually reveal the fact that some cows are not producing enough to pay for their keep, while others are highly profitable. Acting on this information the owner of the cows disposes of the least desirable of his animals and makes up his herd exclusively of those that produce a considerable profit.

The membership of the association is placed at 26 so that the tester can make a complete round each month, devoting one work day to each member, and that he may keep his records on a monthly basis. It has been found by careful experiments that the averages based on a monthly test do not vary more than 2 per cent from the production, as shown by daily observations. Since the tester is an expert and can make the necessary tests and computations rapidly, and since he can be depended on to make his observations independently of pressure of work on the individual farm, the owners of dairy cows find it cheaper and more satisfactory in many cases to have their testing done through the association than to undertake to do it themselves.

There are now nearly 350 cow-testing associations in the United States, 135 having been added during the last year. These associations have an aggregate membership of 8,500 farmers, owning approximately 150,000 cows. The cow-testing association originated in Denmark in 1895 and the first of the organizations in this country was formed in Michigan in 1906. Because of the value of the associations to the dairy industry of the country the United States Department of Agriculture is stimulating interest in them and is assisting farmers in their organization.

Another and similar line of co-operative work which is being encouraged by the department for the improvement of dairying and cattle raising is the formation of bull associations. The function of these organizations is to make available, at slight expense, the services of pure-bred bulls for the herds of the associated farmers. It has been found that the total value of the scrub bulls owned by farmers is sufficient to supply through a bull association pure-bred bulls for the herds of all. A number of "locks" of the association members are formed and a pure-bred bull placed in each. The bulls are shifted every two years to prevent inbreeding.

A considerable proportion of the nearly 22 million cows in the United States are too inferior to produce profitably. Where the bull associations have been formed the grade of the stock has been raised appreciably. Dairy specialists of the department believe that these associations will be an important factor in increasing the quality of dairy cattle throughout the country.

## HYPHENATED CHEESE.

Genuine Swiss Product Made by Belgians in West Virginia.

Cheese—real Swiss cheese, just as Swiss as that made in the valleys and on the plateaus of the Alps—is destined to rival coal in the near future as the chief product of West Virginia and western Maryland, particularly West Virginia.

This is the firm belief of George W. Sturmer, one of the veteran employees of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad system and at present assistant director of the B. & O. Welfare Bureau. Mr. Sturmer has probably done more than any other one man to develop dairy farming, particularly goat dairies, in West Virginia.

Mr. Sturmer says that he is now laying plans for the direction to West Virginia and western Maryland of the men, women and children who will come to this country from Belgium, Alsace-Lorraine and western Germany after the war. These are the goat farmers and the cheese makers, and Mr. Sturmer wants to get them in West Virginia and western Maryland and give further impetus to this constantly growing industry of making Swiss and Muenchener cheese in this section of the globe.

Probably the most thriving factory is now in Holystea, Randolph county, Va. This settlement was founded by Mr. Sturmer when he took a party of 261 Belgian immigrants to the then uninhabited territory some years ago, attended to the purchase of land for them and the erection of homes and started them in on their occupation which kept them busy in Belgium and Alsace-Lorraine—the making of Swiss and Muenchener cheese.—Baltimore American.

Two musical tones, sent by the usual key, but received by a telephone, are being used experimentally in England to replace the dot and the dash in telegraphy.

An eight-year-old boy was recently sent by parcel post from Salt Lake City to San Diego. The postage was 50 cents.

## DR. F. N. BURDICK

## DIES IN GUILFORD

Former Medical Practitioner Served Several Terms as Mayor of Vermilion, S. D.—Funeral Today.

Dr. Frank N. Burdick, 78, died Thursday night in the home of D. D. Franklin in Guilford where he had lived several months. He had been in failing health for a year or more.

Dr. Burdick was a native of Guilford, born in 1839, a son of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson E. Burdick. His grandfather was Pardon Burdick, who came from Stonington, Conn., and settled in Guilford in 1790. The old homestead, which is on the southern part of the town, reached by way of the Weatherhead Hollow road, is now in the possession of Dr. Burdick's brother, Fred T. Burdick.

Dr. Burdick graduated from the medical department of the University of Vermont in 1859. He went to Dakota in 1873 and settled in Vermilion in what is now South Dakota, where he practiced medicine many years. He was at one time owner of the Dakota Republican, the oldest newspaper in the state. In 1878 he was elected mayor of Vermilion, holding the office continuously seven years. He was again elected mayor in 1886. He served as surgeon to the government troops.

About a dozen years ago he returned east and since that time had spent the summers in Guilford and the winters in New York. On returning east he retired from practice and bought a house in Guilford near the old homestead but sold it some time ago.

His second wife died in New York last summer. Since then Dr. Burdick had lived at Mr. Franklin's.

Dr. Burdick leaves one son, Edward Burdick, who has a position in the office of the Russell company, Pittsfield, Mass., two brothers, William Burdick of Greenfield, Mass., and Frederick of Guilford, also a stepdaughter, Mrs. Herbert S. Houston of New York.

The funeral was held at 1 o'clock today and the body was placed in the tomb. It will be taken to New York in the spring for burial.

On March 8, 1913, Dr. and Mrs. Burdick had a thrilling experience in New York. They were in their room on the top floor of Hotel Burlington, six stories high when fire broke out in the hotel and they had barely time to reach the fire escape in their night clothing on one of the coldest mornings of that winter. On reaching the ground they found themselves trapped in a closed court but were rescued by firemen.

## A Test of the Christian Spirit.

Recent news indicates again the difficult task of the offender when he tries to get back into society. Friends of released prisoners know the difficulty. Others, however, find it seriously enough to comprehend it. It is told that a young fellow a few years ago was convicted for an offense and served his term. After trying without success to find employment in his own city he was given a letter of commendation by a prominent public official for use in another city. There he secured employment under his own name, but without telling his history. For some time he lived in peace and was hopeful of living down his bad record. No complaint was made of him by his employers. One day there came into the place a man who had been a guard in the prison where he had served his time and who recognized him. Though the young man followed him out into the street and asked him not to betray him, the appeal was unsuccessful. The case presents perfectly familiar but often baffling elements. Ought the ex-convict to have concealed his history? Ought the guard to have betrayed his story? Ought the employer to have discharged him? Every pastor in the city may employ men to face such questions constantly.

But these are, after all, subsidiary questions. The real question is whether the stain of an old offense is never to be overlooked. Is a term of punishment for wrongdoing a final fact from which a man may never hope to escape? The men who most commonly stand in the way of recovery are fellow workers with a machinelike pride which forbids the working with men whose society has punished. After these come men, who excuse their pleasure in passing on bad stories by pretenses of conscientious grounds. If ever men come to have the Christian sense of joy over the sinner that repents and the Christian eagerness to save men to the utmost, the ex-convict will have a chance. Pretending to have that Christian spirit will not do the business; it is only having it that counts.—The Continent.

## Rail Power in War.

The movement of troops to the Mexican border has recalled the fact that Colonel Daniel C. McCallum, at the outbreak of the Civil War, was taken from the general superintendency of the Erie Railroad to become military director and superintendent of railroads in the United States.

The book, "The Rise of Rail-Power in War and Contest," by Edwin A. Pratt, says that Europe learned much by watching the work of Colonel McCallum, and a reviewer says, in the Railroad Men's Magazine:

"Germany had definite schemes for the military use of railroads as early as 1832, but down to 1861 she had done nothing more practical than to issue a series of ordinances dealing with the movement of large bodies of troops. And at that time nearly all the great countries of Europe had similar regulations. It was not until 1864, after Prussian military observers had noted what had been done in America, that Germany saw the possibilities of railroads in war."

This is a tribute to the man who was prominently identified with the Erie in 1866.

The Erie Railroad Magazine for November reproduces from the Quarterly Railroad Register for November, 1856, an advertisement containing the signature of Mr. McCallum.

The records of 50 years show that the Pacific coast of the United States has experienced 4,467 earthquakes shocks.

## ASKS CONGRESS FOR RIGHT.

(Continued from Page 1.)

termination to go forward with her campaign of ruthlessness despite the protest of neutrals whose rights are invaded. The President is represented as confident that congress will rise to the occasion and promptly give him the desired authority.

The President is still as anxious as ever, it was said, to avoid war with Germany, but is determined to protect American rights. He is still confident that an extra session of congress will be unnecessary. The situation outlined in his address, he believes, is such that congress will give him the desired authority ungrudgingly. He has carefully looked up the precedents and found that on previous occasions the United States has taken the position of armed neutrality without bringing about war.

In addition to giving authority to establish a state of armed neutrality congress is expected to place in the President's hands authority to get additional money if needed. A bond issue may be authorized.

President Wilson points out that rights of other neutrals have been affected, but that they have shown no disposition to follow the course laid out by the United States. No new direct appeal is to be made to them.

Armed neutrality is described by authorities on international law as a measure for the purpose of defending the rights of a neutral against threatening infringements on the part of a belligerent. It has generally concerned more than one power and the most striking historical instances of armed neutrality were those of the northern European powers in 1780 and 1800 made to defend the principle of free ships and free goods and adopted by treaties between the Baltic powers and opposed by England.

During the present war Holland and Switzerland have maintained what amounts to an armed neutrality although it has been confined to land. The last time the United States was in a state of armed neutrality was during the war between France and England which ended with the downfall of Napoleon.

## WOMEN IN TROUSERS.

Men's Clothing Goes With Men's Jobs in England.

The wholesale withdrawal of men from the commercial and industrial ranks has resulted in a huge substitution of female labor for the purpose of maintaining the industrial output of the country. Many hundreds of women are training to become milkers and dairy hands. In Scotland and Northumberland this sort of work is being regularly undertaken by women, while in Devonshire and other counties milking is being done even by young girls before they go to school.

Women are at the lathe, in overalls and cap, in the powder shed, working 12-hour shifts on the motor busses or carting, driving and distributing. Before the war it used to be said that every Jack had his trade. The same can now be said of every Jill.

Women in trousers are becoming more and more numerous. They are doing them in greater numbers every day, in order to cope with work where

# Spring Styles

## In Hourly Arrival

New Perfections—New Style Achievements—Always the Latest News from Fashion's Front.

## SPRING SUITS

Received This Week

New Suits of Poirer Twill in many models, plain tailored and braid bound; also nobby styles with pockets and trimming—all the new shades.

Priced at \$25.00 to \$35.00

## Among the New Fashions Are

Suits of Wool Jersey made in the new sport styles, with large pockets; plum, apple green, mustard, rose and Copenhagen. Priced at \$25 to \$35

Suits of Poplin and Serge in twenty new styles, made in misses' sizes and ladies' sizes 36 to 52.

At \$12 up to \$35

20 New Lingerie Models made in the finest models, voile lace and embroidery trimmed. Very dainty effects.

# Waists

## At \$1.98

Silk Waists, made of tub silk, crepe de chine and Jap silk, in plain colors, with the new large collars.

# J. E. MANN

the skirt is found to be a hindrance. They do not dislike the change and it cannot be said to detract in any way from their native grace of carriage.

Reliable English opinion is inclined to encourage women to adopt masculine attire for what, after all, ought to be man's work, convinced that so dressed women will give as good an account of herself as her absent mate.

Many thousands of women and girls are serving the nation as munition workers. The ministry of munitions considers every case thoroughly, placing the workers not only according to industrial fitness and home locality, but also with thought for the lives women have previously lead and are likely to lead after the war. Many of the women engaged in munition work are students, musicians, embroideresses—girls who had been engaged in the fine arts and hope to be again. Once drafted into a factory, the workers are specially looked after by the ministry as to hours, accommodation and rate of payment. The wages are \$5 a week as a minimum and fit workers are soon able to earn \$15 to \$20 a week by piece work.

The ministry of munitions has established nearly 70 free training centers throughout the country, and at these centers learners are prepared for the lighter varieties of munition work, in the newly organized air department, in the various government offices and commercial establishments, thousands of young women are now struggling with stacks of official books, ledgers and official documents.—New York Sun.

## Are You a Bore?

Do you monopolize the conversation wherever you go with a breathless account of your own affairs?

Do you live over some trip you have taken with a friend until those around you never want to visit the regions you discuss?

Do you tell pointless jokes?

Do you talk round and round a subject before you finally get up to the point you want to emphasize?

Do you interrupt another's conversation with "That reminds me—" or "By the way—"?

Do you insist on pointing out every place of interest, which is interesting to you, but not to a stranger?

Do you talk about mutual acquaintances and then ask your hearer's opinion upon them?

Do you chatter on for the sake of filling up a silence?

Do you take delight in explaining the why, wherefore and when of something in which your companion may take slight interest?

Do you fill up conversation with stories of people whom your audience does not know, never will know, nor has any desire to know?

Do you read the letters at the mov-

ies for the benefit of the entire theater? Do you annoy a concert by beating time to the music or humming with the singer?

Do you talk shop out of shop hours? Do you laugh at your own jokes before anyone else has a chance to do so?

Do you tell the point of another's story before he has a chance to emphasize it?

Do you say, "Oh, yes, I've heard that before," and take away the pleasure of another's story?

## MARRIAGES.

In Brattleboro, Feb. 26, by Carl S. Hopkins, Esq., Edgar G. Patch and Mary H. (Vandewater) Cotton, both of Springfield, Mass.

In Brattleboro, Feb. 24, by Rev. Thomas W. Owens, Harold Barrington Clark and Miss Gladys Gilroy Woram, both of Newington, Conn.

In Jamaica, Feb. 22, by Rev. I. H. Gray, Marcus F. Crownshield and Miss Florence J. Cheney, both of Jamaica.

## DEATH.

In Brattleboro, Feb. 25, Mrs. Annis Elizabeth (Bewsey) Wells, 75, wife of George Wells.

In Brattleboro, Feb. 25, Allen Vaile Cox, 79.

In Jamaica, Feb. 22, George Warner, 76.

In Wilmington, Feb. 22, Francis Reuel Smith, 78.

## ANTICIPATE DOUBTFUL

tomorrows by accepting today's opportunities. Insure and be sure. 68th year. National Life Ins. Co., of Vt. (Mutual).—ALBERT C. LAIRD, Special Agent, 8 Crosby Block.

## Painting Season

WILL SOON BE HERE—

## Use Derby

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38 Main St.  
DERBY PAINT MAN

# The Business Short Cut

The quicker, shorter, surer, more profitable way to transact business is via

## WESTERN UNION

### Telegraph Service

It discounts distance and overrides delay.

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